

# The Camden Journal.

VOLUME XXVI.

CAMDEN, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 20, 1868.

NUMBER 30

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THOMAS W. PEGUES.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**  
Three Dollars a year CASH—Four Dollars if payment is delayed three months.  
**RATES OF ADVERTISING, PER SQUARE.**  
For the first insertion, \$1.50; for the second, \$1.00; for the third, 75 cents; for each subsequent insertion, 50 cents.  
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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### HOW TO RAISE CARROTS.

A large proportion of American farmers fail in their efforts to grow a remunerating crop of carrots, in the majority of instances from not understanding how to manage the seed and the young plants. The usual practice is to sow carrot so early in the growing season that noxious weeds, six or eight inches high, cover the ground before young carrots have attained sufficient size to enable laborers to see the rows. The immense labor required to weed carrots, tends to dishearten farmers from attempting to grow a crop of roots. But if they were accustomed to manage differently, a crop of carrots could be grown at an expense of only a few cents per bushel. We frequently meet with farmers who aver that their crop of carrots costs them not over five or six cents per bushel. As it is not practicable to follow the directions required to produce a heavy crop of roots the present season, we will do the best we can under the circumstances. Do not plant the seed too early. Prepare the ground thoroughly, and manure it heavily. Let the land be ploughed deep, twice or thrice, if it is not sod. Then about the twentieth of May, or the first of June, scarify the surface for the purpose of exterminating the weeds. If the surface is at all lumpy, let the lumps be crushed with a roller. As the seeds are a long time germinating, they should be sown before they are planted. Then the young carrots will vegetate rapidly, and outgrow noxious weeds; and the labor of weeding the rows will be comparatively light.

Soak the seed in warm water for twenty hours. Then mingle it with fine sand in a vessel that will not hold water. Keep the sand and seed moist and warm. As soon as the seed exhibit signs of germination, let them be planted in soil just stirred with some implement. In four or five days, if the soil be moist and warm, the carrots will appear above ground, and scarcely a weed will be seen among the young plants. Unless the ground is rich and free from weeds, do not make the drills nearer than two feet, so that a horse hoe may do almost the entire weeding. If the ground be in a poor state of fertility, a dressing of the pure superphosphate of lime, spread in a shallow drill on each side of the rows of carrots and raked in, will usually produce a bountiful crop of oats.

When the young plants are two or three inches high, let the thinning be performed with a sharp, broad hoe, worked across the drills, leaving three or four plants in a cluster. During wet and lowery weather, when laborers cannot work advantageously at other employment, let the smaller carrots be pulled up, leaving one in a place—about six or eight inches apart. Managed in this manner, a crop of carrots may be raised with a small expenditure of labor.

Try half an acre, or one fourth of an acre. With ordinary cultivation, and land of only moderate fertility, six hundred bushels of carrots may be grown on an acre. For feeding hogs and cows, a bushel of carrots is worth as much as a bushel of oats when fed in connection with a liberal amount of meal.—*N. Y. Independent.*

**FOUR IMPOSSIBLE THINGS.**—First to escape trouble by running away from duty. Jonah once made the experiment; but he soon found himself where his imitators in the end find themselves. Therefore, manfully meet them and overcome the difficulties and trials to which the post assigned you by God's providence exposes you.

Second, to become a Christian of strength and maturity without under-

going severe trials. What fire is to gold, that is affliction to the believer. It burns up the dross and makes the gold shine forth with unalloyed lustre.

Third, to form an independent character except when thrown upon their own resources. The oak in the middle of the forest, if surrounded on every side by trees that shelter and shade it, runs up tall and sickly; but away from its protectors, the first blast will overturn it. But the same tree, growing in the open field where it is continually beat upon by the tempest, becomes its own protector. So the man who is compelled to rely on his own resources forms an independence of character to which he could not otherwise have attained.

Fourth, to be a growing man when you look to your past for influence, instead of bringing influence to your post. Therefore, prefer rather to climb up hill with difficulty, than to roll down with inglorious ease.

*Albion (S. C.) Press.*

**THE NEW BAPTIST CHURCH.**—We are pleased to record the fact that notwithstanding the "hard times," and the inability to obtain funds that this structure has, by individual effort, been so far completed as to enable the congregation to worship within its walls. This church was opened on Sunday last and the pulpit filled by the new Pastor Rev. J. O. B. Dargan. After the morning service the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, which added to the occasion and made it a very solemn one. We congratulate this congregation in securing the services of this eminent divine—one in every way well-fitted for the charge.

*Morocco Gazette.*

**WOMEN'S VENERATIONS.**—If women have one weakness more remarkable than men, it is veneration. They are both worshippers—makers of silver shrines for some divinity or other, which, of course, they always think fell straight down from heaven. The first step towards falling in love with an ordinary mortal is generally to dress him out with all manner of real or fancied superiority; and, having made him up, they worship him. Now, a truly great man, a man generally grand and noble in art and intellect, has this advantage with women, that he is an idol ready made to hand, and so that very painstaking and ingenious sex have less labor in getting him up, and can be ready to worship him on shorter notice. In particular is this the case where a sacred profession and a moral supremacy are added to the intellectual. Just think of the career of celebrated preachers and divines in all ages. Have they not stood like the images "Nebuchadnezzar the king set up," and all women-kind, coquettes and flirts not excepted, been ready to fall down and worship, even before the sound of cornet, flute, harp, sacbut, etc. Is not the faithful Paula, with her beautiful face, prostrate in reverence before poor, old, lean, haggard, dying St. Jerome, in the most splendid painting of the world, an emblem and a sign of woman's external power of self sacrifice to what she deems noblest in man? Does not old Richard Baxter tell us, with delightful single-heartedness, how his wife fell in love with him first, in spite of his long pale face; and how she confessed, dear soul, after many years of married life, that she had found him less bitter and sour than she expected? The fact is, women are burdened with fealty, faith, reverence, more than they know what to do with; they stand like a hedge of sweet peas, throwing out flattering tendrils everywhere for something high and strong to climb up by, and when the find it, be it ever so rough in the bark, they catch upon it. And instances are not wanting of those who have turned away from the flattery of admirers to prostrate themselves at the feet of a genuine hero, who never wooed them, except by heroic deeds and the rhetoric of noble life.

*The Minister's Wooing.*

**REJOICING IN GOD.**—I will enjoy all things in God, and God in all things, nothing in itself; so shall my joys neither change nor perish. For, however the things themselves may alter or fade, yet He, in whom they are mine, is even like Himself, constant and everlasting. Surely we are wise for anything but our souls; and not so wise for the body as foolish for

them. O Lord, thy payment is sure; and who knows how present? Take the soul that thou hast both made and bought; and let me rather give my life for thy power, than take the offers of the world for nothing.

*Bishop Hall.*

## THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

We publish in another column a synopsis of the principal features contained in the reports of the General Superintendent and Auditor of this Company, and propose in this place to consider those questions of general policy and management which are found in the report of the President and Directors.

The income of the road during the past year has been good, although it was not equal to the reasonable expectations formed by the Board at the commencement of the year. It was estimated that in 1867 the money market would be easier than in 1866, and that large benefits would be derived from the completion of the Macon and Augusta Railroad, and a better system of Western connections. But none of these anticipations have been fully realized. The crop of the year was sold at unremunerative prices, and was moved late to market, thus contributing to increase the ratio of expenses to earnings, not only by diminishing the means by which supplies in return could be purchased, but by requiring transportation at seasons when it could only be afforded by moving empty trains to interior points. Money became more and more stringent. Political and social uncertainties added to the general gloom. The Macon and Augusta Railroad is still thirty-five miles from being completed, and the large outlay of the South Carolina Railroad has so far brought no return. Yet the Board were not over sanguine. The Central Railroad reports 213,000 bales cotton equal to \$1,213,600, as having passed between Macon and Savannah in the past year. With the completion of the Macon Road, the South Carolina Railroad can fairly and honestly compete for this enormous business, and an estimate that the South Carolina Railroad may look forward to securing one-fourth of that business cannot be called exaggerated.

But in spite of the adverse influences of which mention has been made, the South Carolina Railroad would have realized a large increase of earnings but for the active opposition with which the management has had to contend.

At Augusta and Atlanta, and at Columbia, there has been vigorous and bitter competition. This led to reduced rates of transportation, and is the reason why an increase of 52,736 in the number of tons moved has worked so small a change in the financial result. Had the increased tonnage been charged at the lowest comparative figures in 1866, say three dollars and fifty cents per ton, this increase would have yielded \$184,571.

Under these circumstances the Board are justified in declaring that it is fairly satisfactory to be able to make the announcement of an amount of income even in excess of the previous year. This excess should in reality be increased about \$20,000, being the sum of amounts due to the company, which were first brought into the accounts for the year 1866, but which were earned in and belonged to 1865.

The Board have directed their attention to ensuring a vigorous economy in all the departments of the company. To this end, particularly of late, their most earnest efforts are devoted, and they hope and expect, from what they have done and propose to do, that further important reductions may yet be made.

The net earnings of the year show a falling off, but this falling off has already been explained and can be made even more clear by referring to the mileage made by the locomotives of the company. The miles run by locomotives in 1867, exceed the miles run by locomotives in 1866 by about 300,000 miles. This increase of service was performed without a proportionate increase of compensation, but it could not be performed without a considerable increase of cost. But here economy and judicious management came into effect, for while the increase in the miles run is equal to fifty per cent., the increase in operating expenses is only three per cent.

As already stated the gross income of the company was \$1,316,006, and the net earnings \$613,777. The company paid out for interest on foreign and domestic debt \$247,145, for damages and stock killed \$13,017, for restoration of property \$339,625, for construction of cars \$70,623, for adjustment of old claims \$99,339, and for lands and tools \$14,250; making a total of \$784,002, or—less that amount realized from the sale of old materials—an excess of payments over net receipts amounting to \$70,225, by which amount the balance of indebtedness has been increased.

The changes in the debt account being fully set forth in the report of the Auditor, the Board have only made a comparison of the debt at this time with the debt in 1865. This statement shows that the increase of debts from January 1, 1866, to December 31, 1867, was \$1,026,887. This amount is balanced by interest, damages, restoration of property, tools, adjustments of claims, &c., amounting—less net earnings and sales of old material—to \$316,252; decrease of debt amounting to \$367,580, and increase of assets amounting to \$343,954.

A part of the increase in bonds of the company is accounted for by the subscription of 125,000 by the company to the New York and Charleston Line. This investment has, in its benefits to the company, proved itself to be a wise one, and with a revival of trade will be directly and indirectly a source of great profit.

In concluding their report the President and Directors express their belief in a business for the current year equal to that of 1867, with a consequent decrease in the floating debt, and with such an arrangement of the bond debt, as will permit it to be safely and readily handled, they will be able to resume the payment of dividends. The stockholders ask for a dividend as an evidence that their road is progressing, as well as for the pecuniary relief that it might give them. They would not desire that a dividend should be declared if its declaration would prove a source of embarrassment and danger to the company and they may rest satisfied that they will speedily receive an honestly earned dividend, if economy, prudence, judgment and long experience on the part of this Board can accomplish so desirable an end.

*Daily News.*

## THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

Bayard Taylor paid a visit to Mt. Vesuvius on the 7th ultimo, and thus describes what he saw on the mountain on that day, in a letter to the *Tribune*:

The double stream of lava from the crater was pouring its fluid, incandescent rock into the valley, and the burning mass, constantly pushed from behind, had already entered the ravine which we had crossed a little distance below, moving downward over the distorted lava beds of 1858. There was much smoke, but little flame; at times, the roaring, rattling noise was heard, but I noticed no tremor or oscillation in the earth, either then or later. At the edge of the old lava, which here took the shape of loose stones, we left our horses and went on foot. There was a trodden path at first, but it soon disappeared, and our progress over the rolling and sliding heaps, which had the sharp grit of ground glass, was rather painful. We had already passed the lower point of the lava current and reached it at a point where the larger eruption of the previous night had come down.

The heat and smoke increased with every step; the rattling noise was continuous, and lines of creeping fire became visible. There appeared to be two streams, both moving in the same manner—that is only partly upon the surface of the old lava, but burrowing under its loose crust, splitting and upheaving it, and mixing its materials with the new mass. The noise of the flow was thus produced. The fire was silent and irresistible; there was no hiss or sputtering of the molten elements, but the stream lifted and threw off solid masses, even tons in weight, without the least apparent force or check. I had always imagined a thick sluggish stream, with a tolerably smooth surface, like the flow from a smelting furnace; but here were moving mounds, rough and shapeless, the chief power of which lay in their bases, hidden from sight—strange creeping, mining forces, moving forward with a horrible,

pitiless certainty in their manner of locomotion.

If the scene was less grand in its features than one would expect, it was at least diabolically impressive. It expressed only destruction, and of the cold-blooded, deliberate kind. The main stream had raised a long ridge, some twenty feet in height, apparently cold on the surface, until some squirming movement in advance shook of the crust in scales, and showed fangs and throats of intensest fire. The front of this ridge was constantly hurling huge masses, some of them red hot, down the gorge. The nearer stream was not more than four feet in height, and allowed us to approach near enough to poke its glowing sides with a stick. All along its edge boys were roasting eggs for travellers, or imbedding coins in the fluid lava, which they snatched out of the mass and twisted off, very much as I have seen children manage molasses candy. The heat, even at a hundred yards distance, was uncomfortable, and I could not stand beside the moving lava for more than a few seconds at a time. We could distinctly see the new crater, just under the summit of the cone.

It was not in violent action, and an enterprising person might have climbed to within a short distance of it. I was not strong enough to undertake the ascent nor did I feel sure that the fatigue would be repaid. Such an amount of steam issued from the opening and rose from the lava, as it overran the lower rim, and I doubt whether much else could have been seen. I was much interested in observing the manner in which the lava shoved itself forward, and the possibility of its cooling in such irregular forms was now explained. It is not likely that the present flow will reach the lower parts of the mountain, as the old fields over which it must pass will interpose greater obstacles to its movement. The smoke of the eruption, however, finding its way through subterranean crevices, already issues from all parts of these old fields, and, at the present rate of advance, the road to the Hermitage will be cut off in two or three days more.

On descending the mountains we constantly met parties of travellers on their way up. There were at least fifty in all, a goodly portion of them Americans. The stock of horses in Resina seemed to be exhausted, for many of them were mounted on donkeys. Though late in the day, the incomparable weather was their luck, as it had been ours. In the suburbs of the town we found other parties waiting for animals, and, on arriving at Cozzolino's office, our own tired horses were immediately turned over to a party which that moment had arrived from Naples.

January 8.—My glass shows me that the left hand stream of lava has descended considerably since yesterday. The other branch toward Tor del Greco has entirely ceased to flow. The flood from the crater is evidently narrower and more languid than heretofore, which would seem to indicate that the eruption had spent its chief force.

**THE CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN.**—He is above a mean thing. He cannot stoop to a fraud. He invades no secrets in the keeping of another. He betrays no secrets confided to his own keeping. He never struts in borrowed plumage. He takes selfish advantage of no man's mistakes. He uses no ignominious weapons in controversy. He never stabs in the dark. He is ashamed of innuendos. He is not one thing to a man's face and another behind his back. If by accident he comes into possession of his neighbor's counsels, he passes upon them an act of instant oblivion. He bears sealed packages without tampering with the wax. Papers not meant for his eye, whether they flutter at his window, or lie open before him in unguarded exposure, are sacred to him. He professes no privacy of others, however the sentry steps. Bolts and bars, locks and keys, hedges and pickets, bonds and securities, notices to trespassers, are none of them for him. He may be trusted, himself out of sight.—near the thinnest partition—anywhere. He buys no office, he sells none, he intrigues for none. He would rather fail of his rights than win them through dishonesty. He will eat honest bread. He insults no man. If he have rebuke for another, he is straightforward, open and manly. He cannot descend

to scurrility. Billingsgate don't lie in his track. From all profane and wanton words his lips are chastened. Of woman and to her, he speaks with decency and respect. In short, whatever he judges honorable, he practices towards every man.

**NEVER SATISFIED.**—"Johnny, come here," said Dr. Fry to his little boy, who was playing on the carpet in the dining room, "here is an apple for you."

It was so large that he could hardly grasp it. Dr. Fry then gave him another apple which filled the other hand.

"Here is another," said he giving the child a third.

Little Johnny tried hard to hold it between the other two, but could not succeed; it rolled away across the floor; on seeing this he burst into tears.

"See," said Dr. Fry to a lady who was present, "here is a child who more than he can enjoy, and yet not satisfied. My child is a fair representative of us all. We are ever seeking more and more of this world's treasures, and yet are never satisfied. Oh that we were equally in earnest in grasping the promises of the gospel!"

**FRAUDIN UTAH—APT IMITATORS.** One William McGrorty, a Gentile, became a candidate for Congress in Utah among the Saints, and seems to have fared as badly as a chicken in a hawk's nest. His opponent was Brother William H. Hooper, a Saint. When the votes were counted, it appeared that McGrorty had 105 and Hooper had 15,068 votes! McGrorty is not at all satisfied at this, and brings strong charges against the Mormon bishops and other church officers, alleging that they cast the votes of persons absent, and that the voters hardly ever indicated their way of voting; but their names were thrown by the bishops into Hooper's "hopper." One would think that McGrorty was a great fool (Gentile, as he is,) to run for office among the Saints; but the New York *Tribune* comes to his assistance, and denounces the Saints for their treatment of the injured McGrorty. It sharply passes sentence upon them in this wise: "Indeed, the Mormons seem to labor under the impression that the laws of the United States are subject to the will of the Saints, instead of the faithful being subject to the laws of the United States." But ought not Greely to deal affectionately with them; since they are but imitating the example set them by the Saints of the Atlantic States? When did Saints more clearly subject the laws to their will than do now the Saints of the Radical Church?

*Richmond Dispatch.*

An Irishman called on a lady and gentleman, in whose employ he was, for the purpose of getting some tea and tobacco.

"I had a drama last night, yer honor."

"What was it, Pat?"

Why, I dramated that your honor made a present of a plug of tobacco, and her ladyship there—Heaven bless her!—gave me some tea for the good wife."

"Ah! Pat, dreams go by contraries, as you well know?"

"Faith and they do that," said Pat, without the least hesitation, "so yer ladyship is to give me the tobacco, and his honor the tay."

**WANTING FRIENDS.**—"I wish that I had some good friends to help me on in life."

"Good friends! 'Why you have ten,' replied his master."

"I'm sure I haven't half so many, and those I have are too poor to help me."

"Count your fingers my boy."

Dennis looked at his large strong hand.

"Count thumbs and all."

"I have, there are ten," said the lad.

"Then never say you have not ten good friends able to help you on in life. Try what those true friends can do before you begin grumbling and fretting because you do not get any help from others."

"Ariel's" real name is said to be McMahon. His mother, we are told, was a Miss Harris, of Richmond, whose first husband was Dr. Wood, or Woods, of Albemarle. She afterwards married a Mr. McMahon, and moved to Nashville.